

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

North American Indian

Personal Experience

O. H. 1046

CLIFFORD O. EVANS

Interviewed

by

Jay L. Toth

on

November 27, 1979

CLIFFORD EVANS

Clifford Evans was born in Warren, Ohio, on March 2, 1949. His father was a half-Indian from Oklahoma, and his mother was Slovak. He felt that the Champion school system in which he grew up stressed the basics, but wasn't flexible enough.

Cliff was offered several above-average paying jobs after high school. He feels that due to economic reasons, children today have to remain home until the age of 21 to 25 to finish college. At his age and time, it was expected for an eighteen year old to leave home and get a job.

He accepted a job at Copperweld. They laid him off, and from there he went to General Motors. When he received his draft notice in 1968, he and a friend entered the U.S. Marine Corps. He felt that the service really woke him up to the real world. After he left the service, he had hoped to get on his feet and enter school, only he married and had his son, Christopher. His marriage failed, and he went on to school. He went to Youngstown State University, and Kent State University, and recieved an A/S in Criminal Justice, A/A General Studies, and a B.A. and M.A. in Business. He feels that his studies show his inability to settle in one area.

He works as a detective for the Warren Police Department. He feels that he will move on to big and better things.

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INTERVIEWEE: CLIFFORD O. EVANS
INTERVIEWER: Jay L. Toth
SUBJECT: life history, Marine Corp, Vietnam War
DATE: November 27, 1979

T: This is an interview with Clifford Evans for the Youngstown State University Oral History Program, by Jay Toth, at Warren, Ohio, on November 27, 1979, at 11:30 a.m.

Let's start off by asking you questions such as your family background, where your parents were from and what they did.

E: My name is Clifford Evans. I was born March 2, 1949, and at that time I was the third of what became six children in my family. My father's name is Jack, my mother's name is Anna, and my mother's maiden name was Basick. My grandparents lived on the corner of Federal and North Park, northwest here in Warren. When I was born we also lived on Federal. We lived there from 1949 until 1955 and that's when we moved to Champion. We lived there at 188 Eldon Drive out in Champion. Then there were three other people born into my family. My older sister is Linda, then Barbara, myself, my brother Chuck, and I have my two younger sisters; Carol and Betty. We all attended Champion High School. I lived in Champion until 1967, moved to Warren in 1968. Is this what you wanted me to do, is tell about myself?

T: I need some of your background as far as your family, what's your nationality and that type of thing?

E: My father was Welsh and Indian. He was born in Pitcher, Oklahoma. He grew up in Dallas, Texas. My mother was Croation, almost pure Croatian, and she was born and

raised in Youngstown. When my father and she met she was working in Warren at the time, they just got married and started living in Warren.

As far as my family background, as far as aunts, uncles, grandmothers, grandparents, and things like that, I never knew my father's mother and father. My father's father which would have been by grandfather on his side, left when he was ten or eleven so I never had any grandparents on his side. His mother was dead long before I was born. He came from a large family, but as far as his brothers and sisters, they lived in California, they lived in Texas. As I was growing up I had no contact with them. Even until this day I don't have any contact with them as if they don't really exist.

My mother's side is basically the same story. My grandfather and my grandmother were dead probably when I was three years old, so I never, actually when I grew up I basically had no grandparents. My mother's uncles and sisters, two of them were killed in World War II. I have one uncle that's living today, his name is Frank. Then I have another uncle, Tom, he's an attorney in New York City. Tom Basick lives in New York City and Frank still stays with my parents out in Champion. As far as family background there really isn't any.

T: You mentioned that your father is from Oklahoma. You said he's also Indian.

E: Right, he's Indian.

T: What particular.

E: I don't know and neither does he. His childhood was rather disrupted. They had a large family, I think there were six or seven brothers and sisters in the family when the father left. The children just scattered off into other directions which wasn't uncommon for the 1920's, 1930's. You found large families like that because of the economic pressure and specifically in those days if you conjunct the economic pressure with that broken-home type of situation. It was not uncommon if you had a large family for those families to break up and literally raise themselves. I'm talking about ages twelve or thirteen years old, which is what happened to my father. He probably left home and was on his own at age fourteen. Back then broken families weren't as common as they are now. Back

in 1920, 1930 if you had a broken home those families just split, which is what happened to my father's family.

T: What about your own family situation, you had a large family.

E: There were two boys and four girls. Do you mean whether we stuck together?

T: Yes. Analyze yourself.

E: Right. I grew up in the 1950's, 1960's. By the time when 1968 came around, when I finally joined the Marine Corp, I would say that we had a pretty good family life. My mother and father were always there. My mother never worked, for a short time she did. She worked for a couple of years, but when you look at lifetime, when you're talking twenty years, you know a matter of two years, twenty-four months, doesn't really count. My father always had a job. He worked at Youngstown Kitchens. He was a good provider. He always worked. We had a fairly nice house. We had all the essentials when we were growing up. We always had a lot of food, a lot of clean clothes and things like that. If I had to categorize my upbringing I would say it was about normal. We certainly didn't have a lot of money or anything like that, but given the type of neighborhood that I grew up in and the type of other people that were around, I would say it was about as average as could be. If I were to look back and say I would like to change this or change that, I simply couldn't; I couldn't change anything. My father was always around and my mother was always around. It was a traditional type of family where the mother cooked and all the kids did the work; you helped do ironing, you helped do washing the dishes. Everybody had a job, you had to dry one day and wash the next. As far as chores around the house, there again it was traditional, I would say, for the 1950's or 1960's. You worked around the house. As far as influence of the mother and father, I had a rather strict upbringing I would say. We had family imposed curfews where my father would say you had to be in the house at 9:00, and that's just it, you were in the house at 9:00. You didn't come in at 9:05 or 9:10, you came in the house at 9:00. My father, I would say, was the one that ruled the roost, so to speak, which was not uncommon for that area. As far as the family itself, I would say we just had a traditional upbringing. Myself, and my brothers and sisters, when we left home we went off into different things in life.

T: I remember as a youngster, you guys had dogs and chickens.

E: Let me say, that was basically on my mother's side. She had grown up in a farm situation, where chickens or to have livestock around the house was just what you did. You're back to that economic thing, they ate those chickens. There were a couple of situations where on Easter we would get chicks and my mother would raise those chicks until they were old enough and then she would slaughter them and we would eat them.

T: Were you in Boy Scouts? What did you do in Boy Scouts? Did you achieve any rank?

E: No, I was always a type of person. . . I'll tell you, this has always fallen through the rest of my life. I was never what one could consider an Indian. I would look into a system like that or the school system and I would say this didn't add up to me. It didn't add up to me then and it doesn't add up to me now. I don't think that I could have gone off into life and been an accountant, so to speak, where you're like a typewriter. You do this, you do this, and you do that, and "A" equals "B" and "B" equals "C." That's basically why I'm in the type of work I'm in today. I'm simply not that type of an individual where I am going to go in with fifteen other people and I'm going to sit there and I'm going to do exactly what someone has told me. Actually, I suppose if you want to put it into more sophisticated terms, I would consider it as being creative. A creative person, I don't think, necessarily needs that guidance in life. In my world there is a distinct difference between that. I just simply did not need that type of guidance. I wasn't willing at age twelve to sit down and widdle a whistle out of a piece of wood. That simply was not important to me. If I had somebody come up at age twelve and say, "Cliff, we're going to go up and try to climb this mountain," or we're going to do this, or we're going to go do that, something with some type of a challenge to it, then I would have been more than willing to do that. As I look back on things like the Boy Scouts or the different things that youths get involved in, the Boy Scouts is basically a system. The athletic program at school is a system. Those systems are specifically designed to build character into that individual or to make him aware of the different things that are out in life.

T: Or in society.

E: Or in society, sure. As far as the Boy Scouts, no, I didn't consider that one of my stronger points. In my childhood, I would say, that I never really accomplished anything. The major turning point in my life, without question, is when I went off and went into the service. Not that I grew up, but it woke me up. There's a difference there.

T: Before we get to that, what is your impression of the school system that you went to? Did it have any affect on shaping your ideas?

E: From the second grade on through graduating from high school I attended the Champion High School System. As I look back on it now, I feel that it was the finest elementary-high school type of education I could have received, I really do. In those days they had emphasis on reading, writing, and spelling. They had things like an "F." If you didn't pass you got an "F," which placed a bit of social pressure on you to achieve. They didn't have things like EMR or the LD child, or the speech impediment child. They didn't have those things then. For a person classified as a slow learner like my brother was, we considered him to be dumb; he simply was a slow learner. Compared to the educational systems that we have today there is no question that the systems that we have are better. Back then I considered that a good education for me personally, me. I'm not talking about the entire population. It was probably damaging for kids that had speech impediments or who were slow learners or who had behavioral problems or who had neurological problems. It probably wasn't a good school system by those standards. For me, Cliff Evans, average intelligence, it was exactly what I needed because that school system laid the groundwork for what I built the rest of my life on. When I went off into college, I found that, hey, I have the basis for this, and I did rather well when I was in college. Again, I have to qualify that answer, for me it was great.

T: After graduation, where did you go from there?

E: Unlike today, where we find children staying at home until they are twenty-one, twenty-two, or twenty-five, still living with their parents. That's back to the economic problem. A person that is eighteen years old simply cannot leave home now because of the economic issue. You can't go out there and make enough money to live. Even in my work I find young people that are twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, up to twenty-five

still living with their parents because of the economic question. When I graduated from high school in 1967 it wasn't like that. In 1967 you could, after you graduated from high school, assuming that you were eighteen years old, probably go out and find a job anywhere. As a matter of fact, in 1967 when I graduated from school I was offered three excellent jobs, which would have been considered excellent then. I was offered a job at Copperweld, the pay there ended up to be \$12,000 a year. In 1967 the normal pay would have probably been around \$10,000. Copperweld, at that time, was considered an excellent job. I was offered a job at General Motors and Packard. I turned down Packard and took the job at Copperweld, worked there for a short time, got laid off, and then I went off to General Motors. The point of all this is that when I was eighteen and I graduated from high school I left home, which was not uncommon in those days. If you were nineteen or twenty years old you would go out and find a job and go and get an apartment, which is not like today, fifteen years later. You can't do that, they simply cannot do that. I graduated from high school, left home, and got a job at Copperweld from 1967 till 1968, I worked and was laid off, worked and was laid off, and then in 1968 I received a notice that the Army wanted me to come and take my preinduction physical. That brings us up to 1968.

T: When you received that notice, where did you go from there?

E: In 1968 Vietnam was peaking as far as the battle area in Vietnam, the country. The battles were going on all over the country. It was also peaking here in the United States as far as the anti-Vietnam Movement. We had a couple of different things going on. Again, with my character and my personality I felt that's what you do, you go off and serve your country. I didn't see anything wrong with that whatsoever and I didn't have any plans for college or any type of formal education at that time. I got the letter asking me to come to Cleveland and take my physical. What I did was I went off with a fellow from Leannittsburg by the name of Bruce Wilson. He and I came down and we joined the Marine Corps together on that buddy system. He was a good friend of mine.

T: Why did you choose the Marine Corps?

E: I didn't like the Navy, and I checked into the Air Force

and they had a waiting list of six or eight months or something like that. It was incredibly long, I couldn't believe it when I was told. What was happening in the Air Force, kids that were still in high school were signing up to go in the Air Force. When they were juniors and seniors in high school they were in the program, so the quota system that the Air Force was using was booked up. They were backed up six, seven months. Basically my decision was one of two branches, either Army or Marine Corps, and I felt if I was going to be a ground pounder I might as well go first-class, which was the Marine Corps. I joined the Marine Corps on Thursday, which was April, probably the thirteenth, I signed some papers on Thursday. On Monday I signed some more papers and I left on Tuesday, which was probably a four or five day span from when I initially signed those papers. I first walked in his office on Thursday and Tuesday I was in Cleveland. It was rather a swift and sure type of induction, and I don't regret that.

T: You said it sort of woke you up, in what way? What was it like for you? What did you do there?

E: In the Marine Corps? I did rather well. I went off to Paris Island for my basic training and then I went off to Camp Geiger for my field infantry training. I graduated first in my class in communication school.

Nobody in my class went to Vietnam. At that time they had what we know as job openings in the Marine Corps, classified as billets. I got a billet to come back to North Carolina. I received a couple of meritorious masses when I was in. I received two meritorious promotions and when I got out I was a supervisor. I was in communications, radio teletype communications. When I got out I was an instructor. My tour of report which was two years, was a pretty good one with getting meritoriously promoted and getting a meritorious mast which is like an official thank you from the Marine Corps for a job well done. It's quite an honor. You must stand in front of 3,500 people or 2,800 people and out of a battalion of that many people there might be only two or three given a year. That's a lot of competition, and the Marine Corps is highly competitive, so I was rather proud to get those twice, it really made me feel good.

T: You said it sort of woke you up to the world?

E: Life had a way of dragging a situation. It almost gives

you enough rope to the point where you've hung yourself. By the time you've matured enough, or by the time that you come to a point of realization it's almost too late to counteract. Let's say if a person is 35 years old and says they need a college education, it's almost too late. It's never too late to get to college, but in the Marine Corps, in that two-year time span, it wakes you up. It shows you that the guys that took maybe a month's worth of school, have a better job than you do; you're still cleaning floors. I mean it's that quick, because you have to remember a whole lifetime is stuck within two years or four years, which means you can come in the Marine Corps a boot and four years later you could be an officer running the program that you initially started four years ago. That's how swift and sure that type of service was in those days. It just wakes you up. You could go off to a school for two weeks in the military and literally change your whole life. Those principles are applicable to the outside world as well, which is just a longer time span. Those persons with a better education, those persons that are more mature, those persons that are willing to work, those persons that have greater expertise or experience in those fields, those are the individuals that succeed. If you look at the Marine Corps in that two-year time span it's like a whole lifetime flashed in front of your eyes. It helps you with goal setting. They set the goal for you and then they make you achieve it, which then builds confidence. It helped me with goal setting. I could get out of the Marine Corps and set a goal and I could achieve it because I learned the disciplines within the Marine Corps. Goal setting and the discipline that it takes within yourself to achieve those goals, for some people it comes naturally, some people their parents teach it to them. Some people learn it from other people. Mine, I learned it during the time that I was in the Marine Corps. Now, I don't know whether it was during that period in my life that my mind was open enough to accept that or whether the Marine Corps did that for me, but I know that it happened while I was in the Marine Corps, therefore I attribute that to the Marine Corps.

T: Let's say a month or so before you knew you were going to get out of the service, what were your plans?

E: When I knew that I was going to get out of the service? My thought patterns were too diversified at that point. I knew that I had several qualities that I could capitalize on. I knew that there was a variety of

things that I had an inclination towards and I felt that I could be successful in the matter of which way that I went. Therefore, that confused me as to exactly what I wanted to do. If I was an individual that just liked math, that decision would have been easy, or if I was an individual who wasn't necessarily bright but who was strong, then that decision would have been easy, I would have gone into construction. I had diversified personality. It was difficult for me to make a decision. My plan, when I got out of the Marine Corps was to spend the next year getting my life back together, getting back, making some money, because you have to remember in those days money in the military services was poor. You're dealing with \$200, \$300 a month, whereas your counterpart on the outside, someone your same age, take somebody like Eddie Beavers who never went to the service, was working at Packard at the time making \$900 a month. I'm making \$200, \$250 he's making \$800, \$900. There was a world of difference. It's not like that today, that has also changed. The military services are making pretty good money. I got out of the Marine Corps and I wanted to use that next year to sort of get everything back together, get a car, get clothes, things like that, things that you need to go off and do the rest of your life.

T: Within a year, how did you accomplish that?

E: Not too good. I was dating a girl just before I got out, and it turned out as soon as I got out I found out that she was pregnant. Again, here's another change. In 1970 the word of abortion was a dirty word. If a girl was pregnant and you said something about an abortion that was a dirty word. In 1970, the thing to do was to marry her, which I did. I married her and we had a son in November which is my son today, Christopher John. As a matter of fact, yesterday was his birthday, he's nine years old. We were married for a short time. With the marriage and the coming of the baby, and just getting out of the Marine Corps, it was that two years in my life that was really tough on me because I had finally achieved social economic freedom. I was 21 years old, graduated from high school, I was out of the Marine Corps and I still had the energy and desire and the ability to go out and really take a chunk out of life, but I was held back because I got into that marriage type of a situation. If I look back on my life, it was probably that two-year time period that was the most frustrating point in my life, when I was married. We had a pretty good marriage all in all.

We ended up getting a divorce in 1973 or 1974, but now it is simply not a part of my life. When I look back on it that two-year period was devastating to me personally. I consider I lost two years there because bickering back and forth with her, arguing with my wife, that was extremely difficult. During that two years that I spent in that type of situation I never lost my desire to go off to college. I started college in March of 1973. I took the exam for the police department in January of 1973.

T: You have your masters now?

E: No, no.

T: You're working on it?

E: Right, I started college in March of 1973. I went and got an Associate in Arts Degree; I got an Associate Science; I got my Bachelors; I'm about twenty hours shy of a Bachelors degree in Law Enforcement Administration, and I'm about twenty-eight hours shy of another Bachelors degree in Political Science. My diversified thought even went off into college. I'm close to a degree in Education; I'm close to a degree in Political Science, and I'm close to another Bachelors degree in Criminal Justice. Again, that diversification in my personality showed through into college. I didn't realize it then while I was doing it, but when I look back on it now you can see it. I did end up getting my Bachelors Degree in Liberal Arts and I also got a degree in Criminal Justice. I did some writing while I was in college; I did some counseling for Kent State; I did guest lecturing from time to time at different universities, Youngstown main campus. Let's see, what else did I do? I went on to my Masters degree. Now here, out of all those other fields, here I go off into business and my major was in public administration. See the diversification there? It's almost as if I'm afraid I don't just want to go do this. I just didn't have a personality to suit that. I got divorced while I was in college. I bought and sold three homes. I got custody of my son, that's when I published some things that I already told you about. I have a book coming out called Faded Blue, which I wrote while I was in college.

T: Okay, what was this all about?

E: The book? Faded Blue? It's a story about a police officer, but it's not a police story. It just so

happens that the main character in it is a police officer. It's a human interest type of a story where it shows a person triumphant over themselves, which is the greatest thing any human being can do, to triumph over themselves. It's written probably for an eighth grade to about a senior level. Some adults might enjoy reading it, but I wrote it specifically to market the junior highs or junior high schools. It's about 183 pages.

T: You had other works you were speaking of, can you mention what they are about?

E: You mean the things about what I did?

T: You said you had an art book you were working on or something?

E: Oh no, I said that I had published a couple of different items. The first chapter in my book Faded Blue was published in a magazine called Ohio Poice and it appeared in the February 1979 issue of Ohio Poice. Once it appeared there then I released it to Michigan and Illinois. As far as the book in print now, no, because I've been going back and forth and stuff with the publishers and I've still got a little more work to do on it. Personally, I think the greatest contribution would be to have something written, or to have some type of work done. Personal achievement is to publish something, I really do, I feel strong about it. No matter what the rest of my life has in store for me, I promise you as we sit here today, that someday if you walk into a bookstore and asked for Faded Blue, that if he doesn't have any then he should be able to get it. That is my life's ambition. It may not be much of an ambition by certain persons' standards, but by my own, that's what I believe in and that's what I have to do. It was also while I was in college I got custody of my son when he was about three and a half years old, and from that point he and I have just lived together and I've taken care of him and I finished my education. I just went on with the rest of my life. I've never got remarried again. Like I said, yesterday was his birthday; he was nine years old. As far as the police department is concerned, I've been here about six and a half years and I've had a good tour of duty for me to be in the position that I'm in right now. I consider myself as having done well. Most of my counterparts are much older.

T: Actually, what does your job entail?

E: My primary function here is I'm a detective. You know what the duties of a detective are. You know the different investigations, and surveillance, and interviewing people, analyzing certain situations, making arrests, and so forth. My function there is basically standard. In conjunction with that I'm also the public information or the public relations officer of the police department. I do most all of the public speaking for the police department. Last night I taped an hour television show that's going to be viewed on channel 45 Sunday night at 6:00. I have written and designed some 32 different programs for the police department here on everything from soup to nuts. I do some of the recruiting. Next monday I will be training one of the new guys that is going to be coming on. I'll spend the day with him and get some training with that. As far as the tours of the police department, just different functions of the public relations officer, that's what I do. I have always had an ability to speak well. I've knocked, you may not be able to tell by this, but in my situation, in my field, I do rather well. It's difficult being within a police agency and we're in trying times now. I'm sure the historians, when they look back on the 1960's and 1970's, they are going to have a field day with it. The historians are simply going to have a field day with this period in our history. Never before in history have so many things been happening at the same time, economically, socially, culturally, world politics, you know, world and crisis types of things. It's really kind of an interesting time to live in, but the problem with being a police officer, all those pressures come right down on you because the police department reflects the norms of society or the norms of the community that they live in. We have to deal with those pressures daily. You take an individual maybe like yourself, you're concerned in maybe a small aspect, so if a, b, or c problem may only affect you once a year, whereas we deal with it daily. It's kind of tough to live during these times being a policeman. It's difficult. My position, being in public relations, I'm the one that has to go out into the public and build bonds between the public and the police department or make them aware of the problems that we have or make them see our side of it. It's challenging for me, it's time consuming, it's difficult, but I accept it. I'm not complaining.

T: We'll take it from here, is there anything in particular you would like to talk about? You mentioned there are some things you could elaborate on.

E: You mean other things that I have done? I was a technical advisor for a burglary strike force in Niles, McDonald, and Girard. I did all their graphic aids, their filing systems. I designed three of four different report forms for them which worked within their filing system a certain way. The agents who were out in the field would fill out the form a certain way and that would help us analyze the situation that we were dealing with. I did that. I helped them with some federal grants that they were dealing with. I did all the graphic aids, pin maps, things like that for them. I graduated with Ohio State Patrol Academy. I lived in Columbus for three months, graduated from there. In 1973 I worked with MAT 5, Mahoning, Ashtabula, and Trumbull County Narcotics Unit. I was an undercover narcotics agent for about three or four months there.

T: How did you find that kind of work?

E: How did I like it? I didn't.

T: What did you think of it?

E: Of that type of work? I didn't like it, I didn't like it at all. It's dangerous, you can get hurt. You can simply get hurt, that's all there is to it. As a young man breaking into a field there are certain things that you want to do. If you want to be a great publisher some day, well, you have to walk those streets and take the crummy stories for a while before you can get into the big ones. That's the situation that I found myself into. If you're dedicated into a career or if this is something that you want to do, then you accept the good with the bad. It would seem much worse for me to do it now then it was then. I could tell you quite honestly that I wouldn't do it again because I've progressed to a point, it's as if I've gone beyond that. No, I wouldn't do it again, and no I didn't like it at the time, and no, I don't like it now. It's simply not my type of work in law enforcement. Talking about the field of law enforcement, there are 156 separate vocations within the field of law enforcement that you can do. It isn't fair to assume that if this guy is a cop or if this guy is a policeman he is this type of an individual, or he does this or he should know that. There are 156 separate areas within law enforcement, which is unique to the field of law enforcement. It would be hard for you to find another working environment that you can say that.

T: What do you think the future will be like, what it will be like for you, your plans?

E: For me? As time passes, and as a person matures into life his priorities change, his desires change, his needs change in life. I'm not like anybody else, I have to. I no longer feel that I want to do this job. I have enough education, I have enough experience that I know that I can move on to something else. Back to where I was when I was 21, I'm not sure exactly what I want to go in to. I've had offers into other different areas, but I'm a little hesitant right now. I'm sort of letting nature take its course to a point. If I don't get interested in something enough within the next year or so then I will have to sit down and make a hard-core decision and decide exactly what I would like to do. It isn't as if I don't have any choices. I've been offered jobs in public relations; I've been offered numerous jobs in management; I've been offered jobs. I was offered one as a construction engineer believe it or not, as a liaison agent between the construction. . . Incidentally, there's a lot of good money in that. You can make 35,000, 45,000 a year in that as a liaison officer between the construction site. You have a superintendent that is actually building a building. You have what they call a project engineer, which is above him, which deals between the corporation and the construction site, the bank and the construction site, the money people and the construction site, between the superintendent and the subcontractors. All you are is a liaison agent. I think that I might enjoy that because there again is that diversification which it seems that I'm suited for. What the rest of my life holds for me, I honestly don't know. I would feel bad if I knew, I really would because that would take some of the shine away from the future. If you can remember back when you were sixteen or seventeen, there was a bit of gleam in everybody's future because you honestly didn't know. I have faith enough in myself that I know whatever it is, it's going to be good, because up to this point everything that I have been involved with has turned out pretty good for me. I have absolutely no regrets about my life. If I look back on my life I wouldn't change a darn thing, I really wouldn't. I, right now, could not possibly be any happier. I couldn't see how anybody could be any happier than I am right now. I don't have a girlfriend, I don't have a wife or anything, but as far as girls I have more, even when I was back in junior high, girls are a big thing, I've gotten more than my share. Money, I'm financially secure. Like I said,

I've bought and sold four or so homes. I've got enough money that I can buy or have anything basically that I want. I've got a fine son. I'm just completely content and happy, not content enough to stay in a position that I'm at, but happy enough and mature enough to be able to appreciate what I do have, and so therefore, I'm happy.

T: We can leave it at that.

E: It's up to you.

T: Unless there's anything that you want to add?

E: Let's see, to the historians of the future, what would I say? Not unless you can think of any other questions?

T: Okay, thanks Cliff.

END OF INTERVIEW